

述語動詞型から観た英語学の流れ（下）

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本稿は、英語学の流れと現代英語の動詞についての先行研究を瞥見するという趣旨から、英語の「述語型」・「文型」・「文句型」・「動詞型」・「過程型」の摘要を英語学史的観点から通覧する目的で書いた小論の後半である。摘要を作るに際して、（上）と同様、原典の用語は可能な限り残し、例文も必ず原典に挙げてあるものから選んだが、その表示方法は、通覧に適するように筆者が整理し、原典の趣旨を損わない範囲で一元化し、要点を明示するため一部太字にした。文法用語も原典に従ったが、用語の頭文字に就いては当該述語動詞型に直接関わらない用語は小文字で統一した。引用符に就いては、術語や術語の定義は“ ”で囲み、日本語の地の文中に用例として引用した英文は‘ ’で囲んだ。

（上）で伝統文法の述部型と構造言語学の述部3主要区分や文場面や文句型とを論じ、構造言語学の文場面や文句型から、一方では、述語動詞型を「単文」の「完文」で「能動態」の「肯定」の「叙述文」に限る「変形生成文法（Transformational Generative Grammar）」の「基本文型」への発展があり、他方では、同じ文句型でも、述部を構成する各文核（sentential nucleus）が異なるものを区別して動詞の用法を示す「動詞型（Verb Patterns）」への発展があることを示唆した。（下）では、「動詞型」を、第2章の「構造言語学」から切り離して第3章に纏めることにするので、（上）の **VI. 27 Verb-patterns**—[Harold E. Palmer, *A Grammar of English Words* (London: Longmans, 1938)] は（下）に移す。

第3章 動詞型

§4. 動詞型への発展

今まで述べてきた、述部型・文型・文句型は、文核による分類であったが、これから述べる「動詞型 (verb patterns)」は、各文核を更に分析したものである。しかし、実質的には、今まで述べてきた「文型」「文句型」「述部型」等の下位区分に例文が示されていたので、「動詞型」については、ここで多言を要しない。通覧に資するために、英語学史的に重要な2種の動詞型を、今までと同様の表示方法で筆者が整理したものを提示すれば足りる。

前章末で述べたように、動詞型の淵源は、Harold E. Palmer の「27の動詞型 (27 Verb-Patterns)」であり、それを発展させたのが A. S. Hornby の「25の動詞型 (25 Verb-Patterns)」である。

VI. 27 Verb-Patterns— [Harold E. Palmer, *A Grammar of English Words* (London: Longmans, 1938)].

(1) **Verb+ ϕ** (=null or zero)

Birds fly.

(2) **Verb+Subject Complement**

This is a book. [He is happy.]

(3) **Verb+Adverbial Complement**

I go [am, look, move, stand, walk, *etc.*] somewhere.

(4) **Verb+Direct Object**

I see [do, take, hold, like, *etc.*] this [it, him, nothing, *etc.*].

(5) **Verb+Preposition+Prepositional Object**

I wait [ask, care, look, pay, call, *etc.*] for it.

(6) **Verb+Direct Object+Adverbial Complement**

I put [hold, leave, keep, send, bring, take, *etc.*] it somewhere.

(7) **Verb+Direct Object+Adjective**

I beat [bend, crush, keep, pack, *etc.*] it flat.

(8) **Verb+Direct Object+(to be+) Adjective**

I consider [suppose, believe, want, *etc.*] him (to be) right.

(9) **Verb+Direct Object+Object Complement**

I make him king [president, chairman, a wise man, *etc.*].

(10A) **Verb+Direct Object+Preposition to+Prepositional Object**

I give [lend, show, explain, offer, *etc.*] it to him.

(10B) **Verb+Direct Object+Preposition for+Prepositional Object**

I buy [ask, get, make, save, do, *etc.*] it for you.

(10C) **Verb+Direct Object+Various Preposition+Prepositional object**

I add [carry, compare, join, move, tie, take, *etc.*] this to that.

(11A) **Verb+Indirect Object+Direct Object** (Convertible into V. P.
10 with *to*)

I give [bring, lend, own, sell, tell, *etc.*] you something.

(11B) **Verb+Indirect Object+Direct Object** (Convertible into V. P.
10 with *for*)

I buy [get, find, leave, make, order, *etc.*] you something.

(12) **Verb+(for+) Complement of Distance, Duration, Price or Weight**

(A) Distance: I walk [go, come, run, *etc.*] (for) a mile.

(B) Duration: It lasts three minutes.

(C) Price: They cost [charge] me a shilling [a pound, *etc.*].

(D) Weight: It weighs a pound [two pounds, a ton, *etc.*].

(13) **Verb+Infinitive**

I shall [should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, need, dare, do, does, did] go. [I had better go.]

(14) **Verb+Direct Object+Infinitive**

I make [let, see, watch, notice, hear, feel, have] him go.

(15) **Verb+to+Infinitive**

I want [begin, decide, happen, have, used, ought, *etc.*] to go. [I am to go.]

(16) **Verb+how to+Infinitive**

I ask [decide, explain, know, *etc.*] how to do it [go there, *etc.*].

(17) **Verb+Direct Object+to Infinitive**

I ask [tell, advise, want, prefer, *etc.*] him to do it.

(18) **Verb+Direct Object+*how to*+Infinitive**

I show [advise, ask, inform, teach, tell] him how to do it.

(19) **Verb+Gerund**

I stop [finish, enjoy, miss, practise, remember, *etc.*] doing it. [It wants doing.]

(20) **Verb+Direct Object+Gerund**

I see [hear, watch, notice, catch] him doing it. [I keep him waiting.]

(21) **Verb+Direct Object+Past Participle**

I have [get, see, want, like, prefer, wish] it done.

(22) **Verb+(*that*+) Clause**

I think [suppose, say, see, *etc.*] (*that*) he does it. [I arrange that he should do it.]

(23) **Verb+Direct Object+(*that*+) Clause**

I tell [inform, remind, satisfy, teach, warn, *etc.*] him (*that*) he does it.

(24) **Verb+*so***

I think [believe, hope, say, *etc.*] *so*.

(25) **Verb+*not***

I think [believe, hope, prefer, suppose, *etc.*] *not*.

[I am afraid *not*.]

(26) **Verb+(Direct Object+) Conjunctive+Clause**

I wonder [know, (*don't*) care, (*don't*) mind, say] whether [what, who, where, *etc.*]...

[I ask him whether...]

(27) **Verb+*as if*+Clause**

It looks [behaves, seems, *etc.*] *as if* it were here.

動詞型 (12) までは、文核がゼロか目的語か補語か副詞類の場合であり、動詞型 (1) から動詞型 (12) までの順序は伝統文法の文型に沿った順序になっている。動詞型 (13) は、動詞が変則定形 (*anomalous finite*) か *had better* 等原形不定詞を伴うものなので、動詞型 (13)―(21) が非定形文句 (*non-finite clause*) を伴う動詞、動詞型 (22)―(27) が (文句の代わりをする [文句を代表する] 副詞 *so* や *not* を含め) 定形従位文句 (*finite subordinate clause*) を伴う動詞、となっている。「文句を代表する *so* や *not*」という概念は Harold

E. Palmer の創案である。

VIII. 25 Verb Patterns— [A. S. Hornby *et al.*, *Idiomatic and Syntactic English Dictionary* (Tokyo: The Institute for Research in Language Teaching, 1942)]: the first edition of A. S. Hornby's *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (London: Oxford University Press, 1974).

(1) **Subject+Verb+Direct Object**

He cut his finger.

(2) **Subject+Verb+(not) to +Infinitive**

He wants to go.

(3) **Subject+Verb+Noun or Pronoun+(not) to+Infinitive**

He wants me to be early.

(4) **Subject+Verb+Noun or Pronoun+(to be+) Complement**

They believed him (to be) innocent. [I consider it (to be) a shame.]

(5) **Subject+Verb+Noun or Pronoun+Infinitive** (bare infinitive)

I made him do it. [I heard him come in.]

(6) **Subject+Verb+Noun or Pronoun+Present Participle**

He kept me waiting. [I saw him running off.]

(7) **Subject+Verb+Object+Adjective**

The sun keeps us warm.

(8) **Subject+Verb+Object+Noun**

They elected him king. [We call the dog "Spot."]

(9) **Subject+Verb+Object+Past Participle**

You must get your hair cut. [She had a new dress made.]

(10) **Subject+Verb+Object+Adverb or Adverb Phrase**

He took his hat off. [I don't know her to speak to.]

(11) **Subject+Verb+(that+) Clause**

I hope (that) you will come.

(12) **Subject+Verb+Noun or Pronoun+(that+) Clause**

I told the man (that) he was mistaken.

(13) **Subject+Verb+Conjunctive (except why)+to+Infinitive**

I wonder how to do it.

(14) **Subject+Verb+Noun or Pronoun+Conjunctive (except *why*)+
to+Infinitive**

We showed him how to do it.

(15) **Subject+Verb+Conjunctive+Clause**

I wonder why he has not come.

(16) **Subject+Verb+Noun or Pronoun+Conjunctive+Clause**

They asked us when we should be back.

(17A) **Subject+Verb+Gerund**

He enjoys playing tennis.

(17B) **Subject+Verb+Gerund [=Infinitive]**

He began talking [=to talk].

(17C) **Subject+Verb+Gerund [=Passive Infinitive]**

Your work needs correcting [=to be corrected].

(18A) **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Prep. (*to/for*)+Prepositional
Object**

I gave the money to my friend. [I bought some books for my brother.]

(18B) **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Various Prep.+Prepositional
Object.**

What prevented you from coming?

(19A) **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+Direct Object**

Our teacher gave us an English lesson.

(18A: I gave the money to my friend.)

(19B) **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+Direct Object**

Her father bought her a new dress.

(18A: I bought some books for my brother.)

(19C) **Subject+Verb+First Object+Second Object**

I envy you your fine garden.

(20) **Subject+Verb+(*for*+) Complement (expressing duration, dis-
tance, price or weight)**

We walked (for) five miles.

(21) **Subject+Verb**

Fire burns.

(22) **Subject+Verb+Predicative**

This is a book.

(The leaves have turned red.)

(23) **Subject+Verb+Adverbial Adjunct**

We did not go anywhere.

(The sun rises in the east.)

(24) **Subject+Verb+Prep. +Prepositional Object**

It depends on the weather.

(25A) **Subject+Verb+to+Infinitive**

He came (in order) to see me.

(25B) **Subject+Verb+to+Infinitive**

She happened to notice it. (=It happened that she noticed it.)

(25C) **Subject+Verb+to+Infinitive** (=infinitive of result)

He lived to be ninety.

(25D) **Subject+Verb+to+Infinitive** (=predicative)

This house is to let.

§5. 文句型と動詞型の結合

「文句型」と「動詞型」の結合こそ、最も肝要なことであるが、それが *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* によって、見事に果された。その凡例により、今までと同様の表示方法で筆者が整理し、ローマ数字で文句型を示し、アラビア数字で動詞型を示す表を提示すると、下の様になる。

VIII. Types of Verb—[Paul Procter *et al.*, *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (Harlow and London: Longman Group, 1978)].

(i) **Intransitives** (Type SV)

(1) **Subject+Verb+ ϕ** (=null or zero)

We paused. / We smoked. / Yes, I can. [I ϕ]

(2) **Subject+Verb+Adverbial**

No, I haven't. / The bridge blew up. [I ϕ]

(3) **Subject+Verb+Infinitive**

I can fly. [I 2]

(4) **Subject+Verb+to+Infinitive**

They came to hate her. [I 3]

(5) **Subject+Verb+*-ing* Form**

She came running. / This factory is closing soon. [I 4]

(ii) **Linking Verbs** (Type SVC & Type SVA)

(6) **Subject+Verb+Nominal**

(A) She became President. / She became what she wanted to be. [L 1]

(B) She acted as (*v adv*) President. [L 1]

(7) **Subject+Verb+Complement of Distance, Duration, Price, Weight**

It cost £ 6. [L 1]

(8) **Subject+Verb+Adjective**

(A) She became famous. [L 7]

(B) He ended up (*v adv*) rich. [L 7]

(9) **Subject+Verb+*to*+Infinitive**

He turned out (*v adv*) to know the answer. [L 3]

(10) **Subject+Verb+*-ing* Form**

She ended up (*v adv*) dancing on the table. [L 4]

(11) **Subject+Verb+Past Participle**

He got trapped. [L 8]

(12) **Subject+Verb+Adverbial**

She lives here. / The car's going up the hill. [L 9] / She ended up (*v adv*) in China. [L 9]

(iii) **Transitives followed by a Direct Object** (Type SVO)

(13) **Subject+Verb+Nominal**

(A) She kicked the boy. / She kicked him. / She said "I'm here." [T 1] /
She said (that) she was there. [T 5a]

(B) We looked at (*v prep*) the man. / She blew up (*v adv*) the bridge. / We put off (*v adv*) the meeting. / I can't put up with (*v adv prep*) all that noise. [T 1]

(C) Tell the boy. / Tell the truth. [T 1]

(14) **Subject+Verb+Adverbial+Nominal**

They battened down the hatches. [T 1a]

(15) **Subject+Verb+Nominal+Adverbial**

They are keeping foreign workers under. [T 1b]

(16) **Subject+Verb+Infinitive+Nominal**

I helped clean the window.

(17) **Subject+Verb+*to*+Infinitive**

The firm has decided to close its London branch. / I want to go. [T 3]

(18) **Subject+Verb+*-ing* Form**

We put off (*v adv*) holding the meeting. / I enjoyed (their) meeting.
[T 4]

(19) **Subject+Verb+Adverbial+*-ing* Form**

He left off working. [T 4a]

(20) **Subject+Verb+(*that*+) Clause**

(A) I know (*that*) he will come. [T 5b]

(B) If anyone asks you, don't let on (*v adv*) that you know. [T 5]

(C) I desire that she (should) go. [T 5c]

(21) **Subject+Verb+*so* / *not***

I believe so / not. [T 5b]

(22) **Subject+Verb+*wh*-word+Clause**

(A) He decided who should go. [T 6a]

(B) If anyone asks you, don't let on (*v adv*) where you live. [T 6a]

(23) **Subject+Verb+*wh*-word+*to*+Infinitive**

She considered when to go. / He decided whom to see. [T 6b]

(iv) **Dative Verbs followed by an Indirect Object+a Direct Object**
(Type SVOO)

(24) **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+Nominal**

(A) Give the boy a book. / Give a book to the boy. [D 1 (*to*)]

(B) Buy him a book. / Buy a book for him. [D 1 (*for*)] / HE made her a good husband. [D 1 (*for*)]

(C) Tell the boy the truth. [D 1 (*to*)]

Cf. (13) (C).

(25) **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+Complement of Distance, Duration, Price, Weight**

It cost me £ 6. [D 1]

(26) **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+Prep. +Prepositional Object**

Spray the wall with paint. / Spray paint on the wall. [D 1+*with* / *on*]

(27) **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+(*that*+) Clause**

Tell the boy that it's true. / He warned her (that) he would come. /
Tell the boy (that) it's time. [D 5a]

㉔ **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+so**

I told you so. / Tell him so. [D 5b]

㉕ **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+wh-word+Clause**

Ask him who he was. [D 6a]

㉖ **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+wh-word+to+Infinitive**

Tell me where to go. [D 6b]

(v) **Verbs followed by a Direct Object and a Nominal or an Adjective or an Adverbial as Object Complement** (Type SVOC & Type SVOA)

㉗ **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Nominal**

(A) They considered him a fool. / He made her a good wife. [X 1]

(B) They regarded him as (*v prep*) a fool. [X 1]

㉘ **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Adjective**

They considered him foolish. [X 7]

㉙ **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Adverbial**

Put it here. / Put it in the box. [X 9]

(vi) **Verbs followed by a Verbal as Objective Complement** (Type SVOC [= Verbal])

㉚ **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Infinitive**

I saw the man leave. / I helped him clean the windows. [V 2]

㉛ **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+to+Infinitive**

(A) I want him to go. / I helped him to clean the windows. / Tell the boy to do it. / I asked the man to do it. [V 3]

(B) They called on (*v prep*) him to answer. [V 3]

㉜ **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+-ing Form**

(A) He watched mother cooking the dinner. [V 4]

(B) We looked at (*v prep*) him jumping. [V 4a]

㉝ **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Prep. + -ing Form**

They inhibited her from (*v prep*) doing it. [V 4b]

㉞ **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Past Participle**

You must have this work finished by Monday.

(註) ㉞の例文は筆者が補った。

第4章 変形生成文法以降

§6. 変形生成文法の基本文型

先に、§3で、構造言語学以降は、述語動詞型は「単文」の「完文」で「能動態」の「肯定」の「叙述文」の述語動詞型を意味するので、所謂「文型」は、複雑多岐にわたる英文が依って来たるもとなるべき「基本文型 (basic sentence patterns)」であって、「文句型 (Clause Patterns)」と呼ばれる様になったことに触れた。そこで先ず「基本文型」の典型を示す。

IX. Basic sentence patterns—— [Norman C. Stageberg, *An Introductory English Grammar* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965)].

(i) **Pattern 1: N+be+Adj**

(1) Food is good.

(ii) **Pattern 2: N+be+UW** (=uninflected word).

(2) The girl is here.

(3) The game will be at three o'clock.

(iii) **Pattern 3: N¹+be+N¹**

(4) My brother is a doctor.

(iv) **Pattern 4: N+InV** (=intransitive verb)

(5) Girls giggle.

(v) **Pattern 5: N¹+TrV (=transitive verb)+N²**

(6) The girl bought a dress.

(vi) **Pattern 6: N¹+TrV+N²+N³**

(7) The mother bought the girl a dress.

(vii) **Pattern 7: N¹+TrV+N²+**

(a) N²

(b) Adj

(c) Pronoun

(d) **Adv (of Place)**

(e) **Verb, Present Participle**

(f) **Verb, Past Participle**

(8) The players chose Harry captain.

(9) He considered her beautiful.

(10) I thought the caller you.

(11) We supposed him upstairs.

(12) I imagined him eating.

(13) I believed him seated.

(viii) **Pattern 8: N+LV+Adj**

(14) The acrobat seems young.

(ix) **Pattern 9: N¹+LV+N¹**

(15) My brother remained an outstanding student.

Stageberg の「基本文型」の示し方は、「主語」「述語動詞」等と示さないで、名詞=N, 形容詞=Adj, 代名詞=Pronoun, (「場所」を表す) 副詞=Adv (of place) 等で示し、述語動詞も具体的に *be*, 自動詞=InV, 他動詞=TrV, *be* 以外の連結動詞 (linking verb) (繫合動詞)=LV, 準動詞 (verbal)=Verb 等で示している。名詞が主格補語等で同一人・物を表す場合は N¹ と N¹ で示し、間接目的, 直接目的等で主語 N¹ と, それぞれ異なる時は N², N³ で示している。補語に「場所の副詞」を認めているのは当然のことながら, (vii) 目的補語の時は Adv (of place) で示しているのに, (ii) 主格補語の場合は UW (=uninflected word) としているのは異色である。述部 (的) 名詞と述部 (的) 形容詞とを, 主格補語の場合は別の文型にしている。動詞 *be* と他の連結動詞とを別文型とし, 連結動詞の補語も述部 (的) 名詞と述部 (的) 形容詞とを別の文型にしている。従って, 主格補語をとる動詞を述語動詞とした述部は5つの文型に亘っている。主格補語をとる動詞は「内包性動詞 (intensive verb)」と呼ばれ, 変形文法でもこの種の述部には重点が置かれている。(vii) の目的補語を N² で一括し, (a)~(f)へと細分し, 現在分詞・過去分詞の場合も含めているが, 示し方は変形文法の「句構造規則 (phrase structure rules)」的であり, 内容的には「動詞型」との類似性が見られる。

§7. Quirk *et al.* の文典の文句類型

次は、20世紀後半に出た最大最良の英文典である Randolph Quirk *et al.* の一連の文典 (*A Grammar of Contemporary English* [GCE] (1972: 343); *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* [CGEL] (1985:53—9)) の「文句類型 (Clause Types)」である。「最大最良」という意味では CGEL を取り上げるべきであろうが、「文句類型」に関する限り上掲の両書に大差はないので、歴史的意義に配慮して、GCE の例を挙げる。

X. Clause Types——[Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik, *A Grammar of Contemporary English* (London: Longman, 1972)]: the first volume in the series of grammars *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985), *A University Grammar of English* (1973), *A Communicative Grammar of English* (1975), etc.

(1) **Type SVC S+V intensive+C subject-comp**

Mary is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kind.} \\ \text{a nurse.} \end{array} \right.$

(2) **Type SVA S+V intensive+A place**

Mary is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{here.} \\ \text{in the house.} \end{array} \right.$

(3) **Type SV S+V intrans**

The child was laughing.

(4) **Type SVO S+V monotrans+O direct**

Somebody caught the ball.

(5) **Type SVOC S+V complex-trans+O direct+C object-comp**

We have proved him $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wrong.} \\ \text{a fool.} \end{array} \right.$

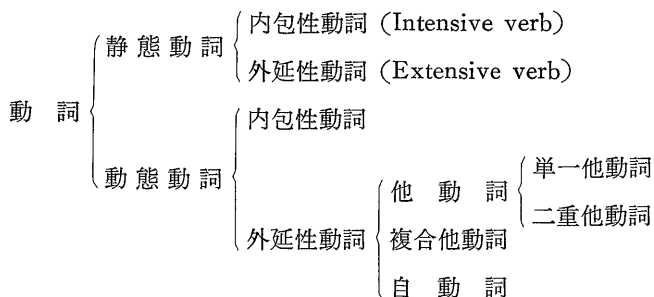
(6) **Type SVOA S+V complex-trans+O direct+A place**

I put the plate on the table.

(7) **Type SVOO S+V ditrans+O indirect+O direct**

She gives me expensive presents.

伝統文法を踏まえ、構造言語学的研究法を十分活用し、変形文法の考え方も採るべきものは採り、研究グループが蒐集した膨大な資料をもとに、独自の体系に纏め上げた文典である。述語動詞は、



の体系に基づき、V intensive は「内包性動詞 (intensive verb), V intrans は「自動詞 (intransitive verb), V monotrans は「単一他動詞 (monotransitive verb)」 (完全他動詞), V complex-trans は複合他動詞 (complex-transitive verb)」 (不完全他動詞), V ditrans は「二重他動詞 (ditransitive verb)」 (授与動詞 (dative verb)) を意味する。

この「文句類型」は、次の3区分に整理できる。即ち、

- | | | |
|-------|------------|---------|
| (i) | 2つの文核から成る型 | SV 類型 |
| (ii) | 3つの文核から成る型 | SVC 類型 |
| | | SVA 類型 |
| | | SVO 類型 |
| (iii) | 4つの文核から成る型 | SVOC 類型 |
| | | SVOA 類型 |
| | | SVOO 類型 |

このように、Quirk 教授らの「文句類型」は最近の言語学の研究成果に則った体系であるけれども、文句型 (文型) に関する限り、結果的には、伝統文法家 Onions の「述部型」に「主語についての賓辞となる」述部副詞 A place と「目的語についての賓辞となる」述部副詞 A place との類型が加わっただけ

である。3区分に整理すると構造主義文法との近似性がわかるし、内包性動詞・外延性動詞の導入に、変形生成文法の考え方が窺える。

§8. 変形生成文法の基本文型

先に、構造主義文法の「基本文型」を示したが、それと同じく、「単文」の「完文」で「能動態」の「肯定」の「叙述文」という条件の「基本文型」は、変形文法の場合は、次の様になる。

XI. Basic Sentence Patterns——[Fred West, *The Way of Language: An Introduction* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975)].

(1) **Subject+Intransitive Verb**

Fish swim.

(2) **Subject+Transitive Verb+Direct Object**

The wolf killed the deer.

(3) **Subject+Transitive Verb+Direct Object+Object Complement**

The group selected Bill their chief.

(4) **Subject+Transitive Verb+Indirect Object+Direct Object**

The woman gave her friend a book.

(5) **Subject+Verb (*be*)+Subject Complement**

That horse is a winner.

(6) **Subject+Verb (*be*)+Adjective**

Their father is tall.

(7) **Subject+Verb (*be*)+Adverb**

The doctor was here.

(8) **Subject+Linking Verb+Subject Complement**

Eddie became a student.

(9) **Subject+Linking Verb+Adjective**

Her action seemed strange.

以上9種の基本文型のうち、(5)―(9)の5種の文型は、述語動詞が内包性動詞 (intensive verb) の場合である。このように内包性動詞を特別扱いし、

内包性動詞の中でも、動詞 *be* とそれ以外連結動詞 (linking verb) を区別する特徴は、次の句構造規則から導き出した文型にも見られる。

XII. Phrase Structure Rules—[Jeanne H. Herndon, *A Survey of Modern Grammars* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970; 2nd ed. 1976)].

$$\text{P S Rule 1 } S \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{Emph}) \\ (\text{Q}) (\text{Neg}) \end{array} \right\} \text{NP} + \text{VP} (\text{Av-p}) (\text{Av-t}) (\text{Agt}) (\text{S})$$

$$\text{P S Rule 2 } \text{NP} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{D}) (\text{N}) \\ \text{Pron} \end{array} \right\} (\text{S})$$

$$\text{P S Rule 8 } \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{MV}$$

$$\text{P S Rule 9 } \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{t} (\text{M}) (\text{have} + \text{-en}) (\text{be} + \text{-ing})$$

$$\text{P S Rule 10 } \text{t} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pres} \\ \text{past} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{P S Rule 11 } \text{MV} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be} + \text{Pred} \\ \text{V} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{P S Rule 12 } \text{Pred} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adj} \\ \text{NP} \\ \text{Av-p} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{P S Rule 13 } \text{V} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vi} \\ \text{Vt} + \text{NP} + (+\text{NP}) \\ \text{Vi} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adj} \\ \text{NP} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{Vh} + \text{NP} \end{array} \right\} (\text{Av-m})$$

Symbols used:

S=sentence / Emph=emphasis constituent / Q=question constituent /
Neg=negative constituent / NP=noun phrase / VP=verb phrase

{ } choose one and only one line of symbols

Av-p=adverb of place / Av-t=adverb of time

() enclose optional elements

Agt=agent M=modal

D=determiner / N=noun / Pron=pronoun

Aux=auxiliary / MV=main verb structure / *have*=auxiliary *have*

-en=past participle affix / *be*=auxiliary *be*

-ing=present participle affix / t=tense / pres=present

be=the verb *be* (in P S Rule 11) / Pred=predicate

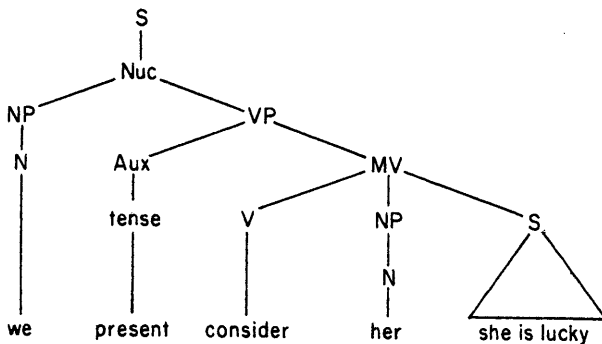
Adj=adjective / V=verb structure / Vi=intransitive verb

Vt=transitive verb / Vl=linking verb

Vh=verb of the *have* type / Av-m=adverb of manner (以上第2版)

- (1) The boy is tall.
- (2) The boy is my brother.
- (3) The boy is here.
- (4) The boy smiled.
- (5) The boy ate the cookies.
- (6) The boy gave the girl a cookie.
- (7) The boy became friendly.
- (8) The boy became the leader.
- (9) The boy has a car. (以上初版)

以上が、変形文法の句構造規則から導き出した基本文型である。この中に、Onions の「述部型」の第5型、即ち Quirk *et al.* の Type SVOC に相当する文型がないのは、変形文法では、例えば、We consider her to be lucky. や We consider her lucky. のような文は、



という深層構造から、不定詞変形と消去変形とによって作り出すことができる

からである。(以上, Bruce Liles 1971: p. 111)

第5章 機能文法の過程型

§9. 他動過程性と過程型

Transitivity (他動過程性) の概念は, Otto Jespersen (1909—49: III §16) にその源泉が見られる。Jespersen は, 動詞を他動詞 (transitive) と非他動詞 [即ち自動詞] (intransitive) とに分ける習慣があるが, 英語の場合は, 他動詞と非他動詞との区別は明確でなく, 寧ろ, 動詞の他動詞的用法・非他動詞的用法の別と考えるべきであること, 普通は他動詞でも, 目的語なしで独立的に (absolutely に) 用いられたり, 目的語が前後関係でわかる (understood) とかで, 非他動詞に用いられることがよくあることを指摘して, 色いろな目的語省略 (object omitted) 現象を実例を引いて考察して, 各動詞は, 他動詞, 非他動詞を問わず, 本来「他動(過程)性」を持っていることを示唆している。尤も, 「他動詞が目的語なしで非他動詞に用いられることがよくあること」は Henry Sweet も指摘している (Sweet, 1891: 89ff.)。

M. A. K. Halliday (1967—8: 1985; 1994²) は, この概念を更に押し進めて, **他動(過程)性**を, 意味論的言語層 (semantic stratum) を構成する3つの機能——即ち「観念構成機能 (ideational function)」と「対人関係機能 (interpersonal function)」と「テキスト形成機能 (textual function)」——の1つ「**観念構成機能**」での分析をその対象とする体系と規定している。他動過程性の分析の基本的単位は「文句 (clause)」(Halliday は, これを文句の文法 (the grammar of the clause) 上の「過程 (process)」とも呼んでいるが, この術語は紛らわしい) であり, 文法的言語層 (grammatical stratum) で言う述語動詞に相当する要素を「過程核 (process)」と言い, 過程核が表す「行為・出来事・状態 (goings-on)」は〈出来事〉〈行為・動作〉〈知覚〉〈意味〉〈状態〉〈変化〉等色いろあるが, どれもそれに関与する「関与素 (participant)」を伴う。例えば, The lion sprang. (Halliday, 1994²) という文句が表す出来

事では, sprang という過程核の関与素は the lion, The lion caught the tourist, (*Ibid.*) という文句では, caught という過程核の関与素は the lion と the tourist とである。従って, 他動過程性体系 (the transitivity system) では, 文句は1つの過程核と1つ又はそれ以上の「関与素」から成る。その他に, 文句を構成する成分に, 過程核に関わる〈時間〉〈場所〉〈様態〉等を示す「状況体 (circumstance)」がある。これらの「過程核」「関与素」「状況体」が行為・出来事・状態 (goings-on) という我われの「経験 (experience)」を表現する枠組みを提供するのである。従って, 他動過程性体系では, 我われの「経験」の世界の〈出来事〉〈行為・動作〉〈知覚〉〈意味〉〈状態〉〈変化〉等を表す文句が, 12の「過程型 (process types)」に纏められる。他動過程性体系では, この「過程型」が従来の「述語動詞型」や「文句型」に相当するのである。

Halliday は, つとに1970年に Lyons (1970: 140—65) の “Language Structure and Language Function” に於いて, Henry Sweet の「論理的範疇 (logical category)」と「文法的範疇 (grammatical category)」の区別 (Sweet, 1891: 10ff.) から出発して, この「過程型」を説いている。ここで Halliday は, 3種の「言語機能 (language functions)」——即ち「観念構成機能」(文の認識的意義)と「対人関係機能」(法又は法性 (mood or modality) の別, 「陳述 (statement)」 「疑問 (question)」 「応答 (response)」 「命令 (command)」 「感嘆 (exclamation)」等の別)と「テキスト形成機能」(テキスト構成要素 (textual component), 「主題 (theme)」と「叙述 (rheme)」の構成)——を区別するのであるが, 「過程型」は観念構成機能が扱われている第 III—IX 節で説かれている。

第 III 節で, 主として動詞によって表される「過程核」と人又は事物によって担われる特定の役割である「関与素機能 (participant function)」と〈時間〉〈場所〉〈様態〉等関連する条件や制約である「状況体機能 (circumstantial function)」を導入して, 例文により, 3種の関与素機能——即ち「行為者 (actor)」 「到達点 (goal)」 (又は「被動体 (patient)」) 「受益者 (beneficiary)」——を説明し,

(3 i) The Borough Council restored this gazebo.

(3 ii) Sir Christopher Wren built this gazebo.

this gazebo は (3 i) では「到達点」であるけれども、(3 ii) では「結果の目的物〔目的語で表される物〕 (object of result)」であって、building という「過程」の結果でなければ (3 ii) の this gazebo はこの世に存在しない。同様に、「受益者」も、

(4 i) I've given Oliver a tie.

(4 ii) I've made Frederick a jacket.

(4 i) の Oliver の様に「目的物を受け取った者」か、(4 ii) の Frederick の様に「(上着を作るという) サービスを受けた者」である、と説いている。又、同じ機能が、(4 i) の Oliver が to Oliver と、(4 ii) の Frederick が for Frederick と表現できる様に、一通りではなく、多様に表現され得る、と説明している。

次いで Halliday は、Sweet (1891:10—11) の「論理的範疇 (logical category)」と「文法的範疇 (grammatical category)」の区別を援用して、次の例文を挙げ、

(5 i) General Leathwall won the battle.

(5 ii) The battle was won by General Leathwall.

(5 iii) General Leathwall's winning (of) the battle...

General Leathwall は、(5 i, ii, iii) 全てで「行為者」であり、Sweet (1891:10—11) の謂う「論理的主語 (logical subject)」であるが、「文法的主語 (grammatical subject)」でもあるのは (5 i) に於いてだけである」として、「行為者」「到達点」「受益者」の概念は、Sweet (1891, 10ff., 89ff.) の用語では、「論理的主語」「論理的直接目的語」「論理の間接目的語」に当たる、と説いている。

Halliday は、第 VI 節で「行為文句 (Action Clause)」(Halliday, 1994² の「物理的過程 (Material Process)」即ち Process of **doing** の文句) を、第

VII 節で「知覚過程文句 (Mental Process Clause)」(Halliday, 1994² の「知覚過程 (Mental Process)」即ち Process of **sensing**)と「関係の文句 (Relation Clause)」(Halliday, 1994² の「関係の過程 (Relational Process)」即ち Process of **being**)とを扱っている。

以上が Halliday の謂う 3 種の言語機能 (Lyons, 1970:140—65) の 1 つ「観念構成機能」(文の認識的意義)での分析(即ち他動過程性の分析)の文句構造である。他の 2 つの言語機能——即ち「対人関係機能」(法又は法性の別, 「陳述」「疑問」「命令」「感嘆」等の別)と「テキスト形成機能」(テキストの構成, 文句を構成する「主題」と「叙述」等)——の文句構造は, 第 IX—XI 節で扱われている。これらの各言語機能での文句の構成要素は, Henry Sweet (1991: 10ff.) の「論理的範疇」と「文法的範疇」の区別を当て填めて考察すると, 「観念構成機能」の文句構造は「論理的範疇」に所属し, 「対人関係機能」の文句構造は「文法的範疇」に属し, 「テキスト形成機能」の文句を構成する「主題」の範疇は, 「論理的」な場合と「文法的」な場合とある。

従って, Halliday の「観念構成機能」の文句構造は, Onions 以来全ての文句型が文法的範疇に属していることから考えると, その何れとも異なる範疇に属することが判る。

§ 10. Halliday の過程型

M. A. K. Halliday は, 英語の過程類型 (types of process in English) を「物理的過程 (Material Process)」即ち Process of **doing** の文句と, 「知覚過程 (Mental Process)」即ち Process of **sensing** と, 「関係過程 (Relational Process)」即ち Process of **being** の 3 主要過程に分割し, 各主要過程を更に 3 種の過程類型に細分し, 各主要過程間の境界領域に「行動過程 (behavioural process)」「言行過程 (verbal process)」「存在過程 (existential process)」の 3 過程を設けて, 全部で 12 の過程を設定している。

XIII. Types of process in English——[M. A. K. Halliday, *An Intro-*

duction to Functional Grammar (London: Edward Arnold, 1985; 2nd ed. 1994) & **Halliday**, “Language Structure and Language Function” *New Horizons in Linguistics*, ed. John Lyons (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books)].

(i) **Material (物理的) processes: processes of doing**

Participants (関与素): Actor (行為者), Goal (到達点, 目標), Object of result (結果の目的物), Beneficiary (受益者)

(1) Dispositive (方向決定) type:

Actor (行為者)+Process (過程核)+Goal (到達点)

General Leathwall won the battle.

Actor (行為者)+Process (過程核)+Goal (到達点)+Circumstance (状況体)+Circumstance (状況体)

The lion chased the tourist lazily through the bush.

Actor (行為者)+Process (過程核)+Beneficiary (受益者)+Goal (目標)

I've given Oliver a tie.

(2) Creative (創造) type:

Actor (行為者)+Process (過程核)+Object of result (結果の目的物)

Sir Christopher Wren built this gazebo.

(3) Passive (受動) or happening (出来事) type:

Goal (目標)+Process (過程核)+Actor (行為者)

The tourist was caught by the lion.

Goal (目標)+Process (過程核)

The two schools combined.

(ii) **Behavioural (行動) processes: *looking, watching, staring, listening, thinking, dreaming; chattering, grumbling, talking* etc.**

(4) Participants (関与素): Behaver (行動者) (typically a conscious being)

Why do you laugh?

(iii) **Mental (知覚) processes: processes of sensing**

Participants (関与素): Senser (感得者), Phenomenon (事象)

(5) Perception (感覚) type: *seeing, hearing* etc.

Senser (感得者)+Process (過程核)+Phenomenon (事象)

I see the stars.

(6) Affection (情動) type: *liking, fearing* etc.

Senser (感得者)+Process (過程核)+Phenomenon (事象)

Mary liked the gift.

Phenomenon (事象)+Process (過程核)+Senser (感得者)

The gift pleased Mary.

- (7) Cognition (認識) type: *thinking, knowing, understanding* etc.

Senser (感得者)+Process (過程核)+Phenomenon (事象)

Tim knows the city.

- (iv) **Verbal (言行) processes:** *saying, telling* etc.

- (8) Participants (関与素): Sayer (発言者), Verbiage (言内容), Receiver (受信者), Target (言対象)

Sayer (発言者)+Process (過程核)+Verbiage (言内容)

John said it's noisy in here.

Process (過程核)+Receiver (受信者)+Verbiage (言内容)

Tell me the whole truth.

- (v) **Relational (関係) processes: processes of being**

Participants (関与素): Carrier (体现者), Identified (被認者), Possessor (所有者); Attribute (属性), Identifier (判明身元), Possession (所有物)

- (9) Intensive (内包) Attributive (属性) type:

Carrier (体现者)+Process (過程核)+Attribute (属性)

Sarah is wise.

- (10) Intensive (内包) Identifying (身元) type:

Identified (被認者)+Process (過程核)+Identifier (判明身元)

Tom is the leader.

- (11) Circumstantial (状況) and Possessive (所有) type:

Carrier (体现者)+Process (過程核)+Circumstance (状況体)

The fair is on a Tuesday.

Possessor (所有者)+Process (過程核)+Possessed (所有物)

Peter has a piano.

Carrier (体现者)+Process (過程核)+Attribute (属性)

The piano is Peter's.

- (vi) **Existential (存在) processes:** *there+be* etc.

- (12) Participants (関与素): Existent (存在者)

There+Process (過程核)+Existent (存在者)+Circumstance (状況体)

There's a man at the door.

Circumstance (状況体)+*there*+Process (過程核)+Existent (存在者)

On the wall there hangs a picture.

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(註) §6以降のⅨ—ⅩⅢの後に挙げた文典は、ここに再録しなかった。